

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1883.

PRICE 5 CENTS

OUT OF THE WOODS.

THE PRESIDENT REACHES THE
CONFINES OF CIVILIZATION.

The End of a Remarkable Summer Trip—Federal
Topics—Revenue Receipts—The Free Delivery
System—The Public Land Office—Post
-Office Changes—And Other Matters.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, Wyoming, September 3.—The march of the presidential party of three hundred and fifty miles is finished. The last campfire has been lighted and has burned to ashes, and to day the party takes the train awaiting them seven miles from here, and starts for Livingston on the main line of the Northern Pacific railway. From there they will proceed via St. Paul to Chicago, where they will arrive to-morrow morning.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Matters of Interest Reported from the Departments.

The Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—It is thought at the internal revenue bureau that claims for rebate of taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars growing out of the recent internal revenue act have nearly all been presented, and it is now estimated that they will aggregate about \$3,500,000. The total annual reduction on the revenue of tobacco, snuff and cigars, it is now computed, will be about \$4,000,000.

David R. Parker, chief of the postoffice inspectors, resigned to-day, to take effect October 1. Alonzo E. Sharp, now an inspector in Tennessee, will be appointed to succeed him.

The land office has decided that homestead entries on coal and iron lands in Alabama that were not made in good faith, or do not comply with the requirements of the homestead law in all respects, are not confirmed by the act of the last session of congress, relating to the Alabama mineral land entries, and lands entered in which defective entries are not susceptible under the 2d section of the act of June 15th, 1880.

The free delivery system was established in forty-two cities and towns during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

But four postoffices have been added to the list since that date, although many urgent applications have been received for the establishment of the system. The department has been unable to accord the privileges except in rare instances, because of the meagre appropriation, which has been absorbed to a considerable extent by the operation of the law providing for the yearly promotion of the letter carriers.

HOADLEY'S ACHE.

The Ohio Candidate Usable to Talk in Public—Knott's
Inauguration.

Louisville, September 3.—J. Proctor Knott, governor of Kentucky, will be inaugurated with imposing ceremonies at Frankfort to-morrow. The entire active military force of the state, consisting of 24 companies, under the command of Colonel John B. Castlemore, is encamped at the capital, and will take part in the inauguration. Advice from Frankfort announces that the crowd in attendance is the largest ever seen there on a similar occasion.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.—Judge Hooadley, the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, arrived in this city to-night, and went to St. George hotel, where he is under medical treatment, being attended by Dr. Robert Bartholow, of Jefferson College. He is suffering from nervous prostration, and by the advice of his physician refuses to talk on politics. Dr. Bartholow says his ailment is not serious and he only requires rest.

CONFIDENCE AT THE SEASIDE.

A Beautiful and Dashing Blonde Who Does Society
at Flushing, L. I.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Society at Flushing, Long Island, is greatly agitated to-day over developments just made known in regard to a confidence operator who has made that town her field of labors for several weeks past, and who has suddenly left for parts unknown.

A fashionable boarding-house keeper and a large list of society people, who have been victimized by the adventuress, to the amount of several hundred dollars, are bemoaning her sudden and unexpected departure.

Three weeks ago a dashing and handsomely attired blonde, about twenty-five years of age, made her appearance in the village. Presenting herself at a summer boarding house in the village, she represented herself as Mrs. D. W. Duval, of Jacksonville, Fla. She exhibited a letter purporting to be from the doctor, the author of which was known to Dr. Clark of New York, in which Mrs. Duval was highly recommended. Mrs. Duval had come to Flushing for the benefit of her health. She had been a sufferer from malaria at home and was traveling to rid herself of the disease. As "money was no object" with Mrs. Duval, she had the best the house afforded.

It soon became noised about that the dashing blonde was a widow, and owned a large orange plantation at Jacksonville. In consequence of her supposed wealth, she was made numerous. The blonde widow made many friends. She complained of feeling homesick, when one of her admirers offered to send for Jacksonville papers, that she might read of home. The offer was graciously accepted. On Mon day three weeks had elapsed, and as the wealthy widow's boarding mistress had received no money from her fashionable invalid, she requested her to pay up. With many apologies, Mrs. Duval said she would not keep her hostess waiting more than a day or two for her convenience. "I want to the city to do some shopping, and having nothing smaller than a \$500 bill, she would settle her little account when she returned. She had no idea of leaving the house for some weeks yet, as she was doing so nicely."

Mrs. Duval rode to the depot yesterday in a hack, took the train for the Hunter's Point, and has not been seen or heard from since. It is now known that the letter from Dr. Clark was a forgery. Mrs. Duval's admirers held an indignation meeting last night, and they compeled notes. One had been mulcted \$100, another \$82, and others had lost like sums of money, which had just been loaned "until the arrival of my draft, you know."

GREEN'S GREEN.

He Boldly Declares the Western Union to be an Organ
of Gain Only.

NEW YORK, September 3.—President Green, of the Western Union telegraph company, continued his testimony to-day before the sub-committee of the senate committee on education and labor, which is investigating the relations between capital and labor. Senator Blair quizzed the witness closely regarding the policy of the Western Union company toward its employees. He asked whether, considering the extent of its competition, business and the profits arising therefrom, it could not pay better wages to its employees, to which Dr. Green replied that the Western Union employees were paid as well as any other class considering the hours of labor and the service rendered, except the public school teachers of the city. Senator Blair asked whether the company could not do something toward improving the condition of its employees. Dr. Green responded that corporations were organized to make money. There were few that existed that he knew of pro bono publico.

In reply to further questions as to whether it would not be wise policy for corporations to reward faithful and long continued service, he said it was contrary to the genius of American institutions to provide pensions. He, however, thought the question was propounded, worthy of consideration. Alluding to the English system of giving pensions after 30 years of service, predicated upon a good record, he said he did not think a man working under that system would forego his pension by going on a strike. Witness said there were several organizations of beneficial character among the Western Union employees, which contributed to the relief of members in sickness or other distress, and provided for the widows of those deceased. He thought that if corporations would aid such associations as those among their employees, that would tend to allay discontent. Speaking in respect to the relations of capital and labor, the witness said he would like to see every man employed according to his talents. As he viewed it, strikes, to obtain higher wages had always been failures. The most likely to get promotion or increase of wages were those who stood by their employers. He did not believe the right of workmen to organize such organizations had always been failures, and they always created feelings of distrust between capital and labor, and were calculated to do the workingman more harm than good. He did not recognize the right of any organization to dictate terms to its employers. The strikes, he believed, were simply matters of wages. There were hundreds of company's employees who would not be satisfied unless they were given \$100 per month. Speaking of wages paid the Western Union employees, he said the company had engaged and brought out to this country Wheatstone operators, and agreed to pay them three hundred pounds a year. All of them were still in the pay of the company, and their salaries had been in no case reduced.

THE PREVAILING DROUGHT.

The Dry Spots Scattered From Virginia to Texas—
Crops Suffering Severely—The Cotton Crop.

GALVESTON, September 3.—A dispatch from the San Sabato News says a drought, such as has not been known for many years, prevails throughout the counties of San Sabato, McCulloch and Concho. Prairie fires have destroyed large areas of grass, and stock raisers will suffer heavy losses.

PITTSBURG, Va., September 3.—The drought of the past two months has done, and still doing great damage to the crops throughout the south. The early fall of rain the loss will be incalculable.

In some sections not more than half a crop of corn can be made, and the same may be said of cotton and tobacco. In some counties no rain has fallen since June. The streams are fast drying up, rendering milling operations impossible. The river at this place is so low that millers cannot do more than one-fourth of their usual work.

THE COTTON CROPS.

MEMPHIS, September 3.—The August cotton crop report for the Memphis district, which embraces west Tennessee, north Mississippi, north Arkansas and north Alabama, to be published to-day in the Memphis Herald, will say: Herewith is submitted a summary of the information in 362 letters, bearing the average date of August 28th.

The outlook detailed in these letters is by no means encouraging. The drouth, rust and shedding of squares and small balls are mentioned as the causes of complaint in nearly every portion of the district. In Mississippi only four correspondents report cotton growing, these in Arkansas only twelve report no damage.

Our July report indicated a decreased yield of cotton as compared with last year of 12½ per cent, but owing to the causes alluded to above, the summary of responses on which this report is based point to a decrease in the yield of fully 20 per cent.

The hot dry days and cool nights which have prevailed the past two weeks, have virtually closed the growing season by promoting rust and shedding, and nothing remains except for the destruction of the cotton plants, to develop to maturity. Picking will be general throughout the district by September 15th.

The following is the aggregate of the 362 responses: 206 report the weather during August as having been unfavorable for cotton; 156 favorable; 204 less favorable than last year; 102 more favorable, and 56 about the same; 214 report the plant fruiting well; and 148 not so well; 60 report the plant in good condition and better than last year; 208 not so good and 94 about the same; 44 report picking as having commenced; and 30 as having stopped. 20 report no injury to the plant from drouth, rust and shedding, and 36 no injury; 80 report the prospect of greater yield than last year; 214 that it will be less and about the same.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, September 3.—The Mark Lane express, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: Should fine weather now ensue the interruption in harvest work will be no real detriment to the crops. Trade during the week in foreign wheat off stand was depressed. Recent arrivals were mainly English wheat, which was more firmly packed. A few samples generally made fully the late rates. Trade in cargoes off coast was stagnant. There were fifteen arrivals and two sales, and seven cargoes were withdrawn and eleven remain. Business in forward months was insignificant.

THE BOSTON EXHIBITION.

A Brilliant Occasion—In an Advanced State of Preparation.

BOSTON, September 3.—The opening of the great exhibition is to be held on Saturday in the building of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics association on Huntington avenue. A crowd of 1,000 or more filled the floor and galleries, or that end of the building where the exercises took place. There were many persons of foreign nationality present, besides many members of the state and city governments. A hundred guns were fired in commemoration of the event. The exhibition was in a much more advanced state to-day than was anticipated on Saturday, although there was a vacant space.

The exhibits already set up seem to be in most case complete, and give to the floors and galleries a bright and attractive appearance.

The exhibits in the west end, where the opening exercises took place, were in better shape than in the other portions of the building.

They were arranged by nations, the national colors being prettily displayed in front of each country's exhibits. Brazil, Japan, Sweden, Austria, Italy, France, Germany, Holland, Norway, Belgium, Denmark, Russia, Persia, Turkey, Spain, Cuba, Tunis and Hawaii were the countries represented in the west hall. In the east hall are the exhibits of China, England, France, Germany, Colombia, Canada and the East Indies.

Free from Fever.

PENSACOLA, Fla., September 3.—The city continues to be healthy. There were no new cases at the navy yard during the 36 hours, ending at noon to-day, and only one death occurred.

Dr. Bryant's report gives one new case of yellow fever, a boy of 10 years and one death—that of Dr. Bosco. Last year, when the fever was raging at Pensacola, Dr. Bosco appeared with a specific and obtained certificates of the non-existence of many cases. When the fever was at the peak there were 100 cases and 100 deaths. Dr. Green responded that corporations were organized to make money. There were few that existed that he knew of pro bono publico.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

JUSTICE WHICH MOVED WITH
LIGHTNING HERE.

Taylor Bryant Revises a Wife Woman, Is Caught,
Convicted and Sentenced to Death on the 19th
of October—A Method of Dispensing Justice
the World Over—Obviates Judge Lynch.

MONROE, Ga., September 3.—The Walton News of this morning says: Last Wednesday night will be long remembered by the citizens of Buncombe district, for it was during that night that the most horrible crime ever committed in this county was perpetrated upon the person of a worthy lady of that district, Mrs. Elizabeth V. Swords, a poor but highly respectable widow, lives some distance from any other house. She lives alone with her two little children, aged three and five years. About two o'clock on this memorable night she was awakened by some one tearing down the window and getting in her room. She asked who it was, and was told it was a white man, and that he would kill her if she screamed. She reached for her pistol and snapped it at him, but, like many other pistols, it failed to fire when most needed. In this helpless condition the poor woman was caught and choked and her mouth was gagged. The villain accomplished his hellish desire. Then left him and her children screaming with fright, telling them, "God damn you, if you don't hush I'll come back and kill every damn one of you." No sooner had he left the house than she ran to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm.

THE PURSUIT AND CAPTURE.

The Accidents and Deaths of a Day—Killed and
Wounded.

BALTIMORE, September 3.—A collision occurred at the Highland Park station, a short distance beyond the city limits, on the Western Maryland railroad, at five o'clock this morning, between a regular and a freight train, both coming east. Two men were killed and two injured.

NEW YORK, September 3.—A train on the Long Island railroad, leaving Far Rockaway on the Water's Point, at 7:30 p.m., was stopped on a curve at Springfield Station, on the New York fast express, which left here at 7:25 p.m., at Calverton, at 8 o'clock. Two of the rear of the Rockaway train, completely wrecking the two rear cars of that train and the engine and first car, of the Long Beach train. Two men, names not yet learned, were killed and several passengers were severely injured.

ST. ALBANS, September 3.—A fast train, leaving Boston at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon for Chicago via the Central Vermont railroad, collided with a Special train to enter the New York fast express, which left here at 7:25 p.m., at Calverton, at 8 o'clock. Two of the rear of the Rockaway train, completely wrecking the two rear cars of that train and the engine and first car, of the Long Beach train. Two men, names not yet learned, were killed and several passengers were severely injured.

BERLIN, September 3.—A train from Berlin ran into a crowd of people at St. Iglitz, who were pressing forward on the wrong side to enter the train for Berlin. Forty were killed and wounded.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The Steamer Spain, which arrived from Liverpool to-day, reports that August 28, at 14 miles off, longitude 20°, she spoke the German steamer Lessing, from New York for Hamburg, with her masts and shaft broken and wanting as a result.

LONDON, September 3.—It is rumored at Plymouth that the general transatlantic company steamer Amerique, Captain Santel, which sailed from Havre yesterday for New York, has founded. The Amerique passed Lizard all right last night. A heavy gale prevailed throughout England on Saturday night and Sunday, doing much damage to property. Many wrecks and some loss of life are reported.

THE FLAMES.

Several Destructive Conflagrations in Various Paris

CIRCUS, September 3.—This afternoon a fire, from unknown cause, broke out in the rag and paper warehouse of Henry Dremen & Co., No. 223 Walnut street. With remarkable swiftness the flames ran up through the five stories of the three double front warehouses and communicated with the Times building, adjoining it on the south side. In less than fifteen minutes both buildings were a mass of flames. Mary Flynn, working on the third floor of the rag warehouse, jumped during the entire duration of the fire, and was safe. Another vehicle followed laden with wreaths. The prince of Thurn and Taxis also, representing the emperor Francis Joseph was next. Then came the duke of Parma, the grand duke of Tuscany, Don Carlos, Don Alfonso, and the count of Bordi. Following them were 5,000 French royalists, the French delegation, foreign bankers and merchants, and the workers' delegates from Paris. Brittan brought up the rear. The route of the procession was lined with infantry. 50,000 foreigners were present to witness the obsequies. Over five thousand Frenchmen are in Goritz. Groups are forming to prepare resolutions to the death of the count. Several royalist notables declare that they will return to Paris forthwith and some have already started. It is thought probable that the agitation will lead to some untoward demonstration. It is stated that a large legitimists meeting will be held to examine the political situation and prepare a manifesto in favor of the count.

The funeral cortège was composed as follows: First were the members of all the corporations in the town, bearing tapers. Next was the funeral car, drawn by six horses. Another vehicle followed laden with wreaths. The prince of Thurn and Taxis also, representing the emperor Francis Joseph was next. Then came the duke of Parma, the grand duke of Tuscany, Don Carlos, Don Alfonso, and the count of Bordi. Following them were 5,000 French royalists, the French delegation, foreign bankers and merchants, and the workers' delegates from Paris. Brittan brought up the rear. The route of the procession was lined with infantry. 50,000 foreigners were present to witness the obsequies. Over five thousand Frenchmen are in Goritz. Groups are forming to prepare resolutions to the death of the count.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

BUSINESS RECORD OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Proceedings in the Senate—The Doing of the House—The Introduction of New Matter and the Passage of Bills on a Third Reading—The Reports of Committees—Points.

The senate met at nine o'clock, President Boynton in the chair. Prayer by Rev. W. P. Bell. Roll called and journal read and approved.

Hon. H. L. Hill, of Macon county, was granted the privileges of the floor.

A message from the house was announced and read.

House bills of the first reading were called and referred to appropriate committees.

The Hon. P. H. Mell, chancellor, of the university, was granted the privileges of the floor.

A special order of the day was announced, the consideration of the invitation of the Hon. Joseph E. Brown, to attend the Louis-ville exposition, leaving the city one day next.

The resolution of Mr. Lamar, that the invitation be accepted, was read, to, after having been so voted, as to provide that no person should be drawn during the absence of the senate, and fixing Wednesday, the 12th, as the day for leaving the city, the adjournment to extend until Monday morning.

Bills of the first reading were resumed, and which time the hour of adjournment, at 9 o'clock to the Senate adjourned until 9

The house adjourned at 10 o'clock and was called to order by Spqr. Garrard. Prayed by the chaplain, and it was called and the journal was read.

The regular order was the reading of house bills the third, and the following were considered:

Mr. Falligant of Atharn, a resolution to procure a port of call.

Mr. Milledge, governor and United States Senator. The committee recommended \$500 a day limit of the cost.

The resolution was passed in the yeas and nays, cast against it. The vote, while only 15 were cast against it. The bill was very thin and the resolution failed of constitutional majority. It will doubtless be reconsidered to day.

Mr. Little of Muscogee, a resolution to authorize H. H. Cabaniss and W. H. Harrison to publish the acts of the session. Passed.

Mr. Rice of Fulton, moved to dispense the regular order and have read the second time bills favorably reported. Lt.

The house, in committee of the whole, considered the bills by Mr. Rice, of Fulton, to return to the illegally collected from the following insurance companies: The Piedmont and Arlington, Georgia; the Mutual Life, Pennsylvania Fire, Queen, Massachusetts Life, London Assurance, Virginia Fire, Alabama Gold Life, Fire, Citizens, Edward, North America, New England Mutual Life, Mutual Life, St. Paul Fire, Washington and Knickerbocker.

The taxes were levied on the companies under a law of the state which authorized the comptroller to collect the same rate of tax from companies of other states as those states charge insurance companies of this state doing business within the state.

Mr. Redwine, of Hall, opposed the passage of these bills. He said the taxes had been paid without protest; that the companies had raised their rates to meet these taxes; that several of these companies had gone into bankruptcy with policies in the hands of our people.

Mr. Little, of Muscogee, said the gentleman who introduced the law and as to the facts.

The question was not a simple appropriation.

It was merely whether we would fund money illegally collected by the wrong arm of the law and declared illegal by our own supreme court. Mr. Little said that no constitutional or legal objection could be urged to the payment of this money.

The house should not vote down these bills without some reason for doing so.

Mr. Rice quoted from supra-mr. court reports to prove that the money had been illegally collected.

Mr. Middlebrooks, of Newton, argued that this was a special burden imposed on the insurance companies, and as they paid it with out protest they should not have it refunded.

The state of Pennsylvania certainly charges the same amount as is here charged on these companies.

Mr. Redwine, of Hall, said this money was more a license than a tax.

Mr. Little—read from the comptroller's certificate that this money was collected "as tax."

Mr. Redwine, of Hall—Still, I think that this was more of a license than a tax.

Mr. Little and Mr. Redwine, in colloquy, referred to various decisions of the supreme court as to the municipal taxes, some of which seemed to be conflicting.

Mr. McGregor, of Warren, moved that these bills be referred to the comptroller general, but withdrew the motion on a point of order by Mr. Mitchell, of Gwinnett, that a motion could not be made in committee of the whole.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news will be furnished from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 4, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, fair weather, winds shifting to northwest and northeast and in northern portions higher barometer and slight fall in temperature.

It is now estimated that over one hundred thousand people were killed in the Javanese disaster.

The count de Chambord was yesterday laid away, having been first committed to the platter of Paris.

PROCTOR KNOTT will be inaugurated as governor of Kentucky to-day. It is to be hoped that the pardon will be closed up.

REPORTS of the drought in Virginia and Texas point to a shortage of crops in these states. Cotton is reported in many sections to be suffering severely from rust and worms.

The array of business in the superior court of DeKalb county is sufficient to grace an issue of a police journal. Almost every enormity known to the law will come before the court.

THE Philadelphia Press is in a state of spiration over crimes in Georgia. If the Philadelphia hoodlums were as surely punished as are the criminals of Georgia, there would be many high-sounding Pennsylvania names on the lists at Manyunk.

MR. WALTER H. PAGE, one of the most brilliant writers on the New York World, has resigned his position on that paper and proposes to publish in Raleigh, North Carolina, a weekly paper, to be called the State Chronicle. It cannot be otherwise than a valuable addition to journalism and a credit to North Carolina.

THE Birmingham Sunday Chronicle wants to know what a constitutional tariff is. We have not had one in so many years the Chronicle is excused for asking a question that a child should be able to answer. It is a tariff laid for revenue only to meet the needs of the government. It is not a tariff laid to deprive the government of revenue by rendering it unprofitable to bring in the articles taxed. Such a tariff is no more within the pale of the constitution than the levies of the road agents in Montana.

THE Virginia election this fall is a county matter only. Members of the lower house are to be elected, and the half of the senate to be elected will participate in the election of Mr. Mahone's successor in the winter of 1884-85. To control the senate Mahone must carry thirteen districts and his friends admit that he is only sure of ten. A full house of delegates are to be chosen and one half of the senate. The half of the senate to be chosen will hold office four years, and the other half will be elected in November, 1885. No state officers are to be chosen.

JUDGE LOCHRANE is certainly busy enough in his efforts to reinstate the repudiated bonds of the state issued in aid of the Brunswick railroad. He proposes now to give the matter an international tinge—possibly to plunge the United States and Germany into a conflict of words, diplomatic but not deadly. He has prepared a story of the claim as counsel of some of the holders of the so-called bonds at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and this document is to be laid before the United States by the German minister. The United States is held liable for these bonds, on the ground that it was when the bonds were issued running the state of Georgia. A convention, called by its provisional governor, issued the bonds. Just how the general government will get out of the matter, we do not know. Let us hope, however, the discussion will be in German, and that we will not be further bothered with it.

DR. WESTMORELAND'S APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland to be physician to the penitentiary will be received with surprise all over the state.

Dr. Westmoreland was not a candidate for the position. On the contrary, he especially favored the appointment of another gentleman. His practice simply amounts to all that he can possibly do, and is worth ten times the salary of the position he takes. That he consents to accept the place, at this financial sacrifice, must be taken to mean that he is earnestly interested in the matter of the treatment of the convicts, and believes he can do the state a service by giving his time to the work that belongs to the health officer of our convict camps.

This being so, his appointment must be received with gratification all over the state. It goes without saying that he has no superior in the country in the general equipment of a physician, and hardly an equal in the special requirements of the office he accepts. His experience as a surgeon and medical director during the war, schooled him in the hygiene of hospitals and camps, and in the treatment of diseases of men. With special training in the best practice of medicine and Europe—a practice so large—profound and the science of medicine, a reputation stands.

It is to be considered that the appointment of Edward McDaniel is a stroke of good fortune. More, indeed, so wise a competition with the multitude of acquisitions weight, alum or phosphate powders, the appointment. Wholesale by Boynton Bros., these will deny

we believe, that he has made a choice that could not be improved upon, if indeed it could have been equalled.

OUR PUBLIC ROADS.

We still cherish the hope that the legislature will not adjourn without doing something towards better roads. It need not give us a stronger statute than Tennessee has; it need not make it obligatory upon the people of any county to improve their roads, but it certainly should empower the people of a county to have such roads as a majority of its people want. They have such a law in Tennessee. Some of the counties have roads as poor as those in Georgia or Alabama, while others are enjoying excellent turnpike roads, hard in all seasons, well-graded, and free of rocks or holes. These counties are the prosperous counties of Tennessee—the counties in which farm lands are advancing in value—the counties in which churches and schools are numerous and numerously attended. In these counties neighbors are neighbors, social customs are not neglected, and business goes on as well in the winter months as in the dry months of the year. In the counties that do not take advantage of the road law there are the same stony, steep hills, the same washouts and sink-holes, the same narrow cuts, the same miry districts and wagon wrecks that we are all familiar with. These counties are shunned by men in wet weather, and we may be sure the beasts would avoid them if they enjoyed freedom of action. Lands cannot advance in value in these counties, simply because no one wants to live in one of them when there are counties that contain turnpike roads. And the wear and tear on stock, wagons and harness, and the interruption of business that attends the mud season, would more than make the roads of any county good, and keep them so. Why, then, will not the legislature give the people the choice between poor roads and good roads? If the people, of our own counties want turnpike roads, why not pass an efficient general law under the terms of which they can have what they want, when they are willing to pay for it, and it would be a benefit to the entire state?

POLITICAL NOTES.

WHEN BOSS meets bum, then comes the barroom smile.

The Massachusetts newspapers never indulged in so much silly talk about state politics as is current this year.

JUSTICE JOEL PARKER, of Trenton, N. J., declines to accept the gubernatorial nomination under any circumstances.

NEXT week Senators Pugh and George, of the senate labor committee, will go to New England and take testimony there.

"ELIJAH WASHBURN can carry California," says Congressman Calkin of Indiana, who is just back from the Pacific coast. "Blaine's ability to do this is doubted."

It is understood that John C. New, assistant secretary of the treasury, will resign his office upon the return of Secretary Folger, and will devote himself to his private business in Indiana.

THE highest Catskill mountain peak is situated in the Adirondack range. Mr. Tilden wants to challenge my other democratic candidate for president for a race to the top of this peak on a bicycle. Watters is backing him.

THE Iowa candidate for governor, Governor Burn B. Sherman, republican, and L. G. Kinne, democrat, are discussing the tariff and prohibition in joint debates. Sherman is for protection and no tariff, and Judge Kinne wants "a tariff to raise the national revenue," and says prohibition cannot be enforced.

A WESTERNER might suppose that up in Vermont they would by this time have their lawfully perfected to occasion no return to the system of annual legislative sessions which some of the newspapers are advocating. It is a question of what is to be done with the money.

Mr. Tilden has a bill introduced in the house of representatives to provide for the payment of the money to the state of the Green Mountain state. They are politicians desirous of airing their statesmanship by favor frequent and long assembly sittings.

THE New Orleans Times-Democrat denies the report that Major E. A. Burke, of the newspaper, is a candidate for United States senator.

"The simple truth is, that Major Burke is now developing his mind, and to do this the congressional welfare of the country along with him. I am heartily in favor of exercising the whole constitutional power of the general government over the subject, if it should be necessary to do so, in order to protect his navigation, and to secure the welfare of the people of the valley, the commercial advantages to which are justly entitled."

MR. JAMES E. CALHOUN is eighty-seven years old and lives in Abbeville, South Carolina. He owns thousands of acres of land on both sides of the Savannah river in Carolina and Georgia, and his possessions includes the Trotter shools on that river, which is one of the most malignant and most malignant water courses in the earth. He very recently lives in the plainest, simplest way. When a young man, he was married and took his wife to his parents, who soon died, and the wife died in the year she died remained to this day more than half a century, just as left it. Many things in it have fallen into decay, and everything is completely enveloped in a thick layer of dust. He never married again, and has no children.

MR. MATT DAVIS'S BOND.

ATHENS, Ga., September 3.—Meeting Hon. James Smith, of Oglethorpe, to-day, your correspondent asked him to define his position in putting his name on Matt Davis's bond? He said that he had been asked sometime ago to do so, and did not, from the fact that he knew nothing of it, but after consulting other parties he consented; that it was not a voluntary act, and it had no political motives in it. For, says he, I am not a candidate for congress from the eighth, nor have I any political aspirations unless it is to further the ends of the organized democracy. Why should I not, a citizen of this free and enlightened country, take a part of a man's bond, be he white or black? If I consider him an honorable citizen, especially one which gets into the newspaper, it is a good thing to do. I am not, however, in the position of what it was to be done.

THE Constitution's first postal note came from Mr. George Wells, of Covington. It was for \$4.50 and was for subscription.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

A Good Institution That Major Cummings Proposes to Establish in the City.

YESTERDAY a CONSTITUTION man met Mayor J. F. Cummings and said:

"May I ask you what you propose to establish a real estate stock exchange? What is the meaning of it? The Constitution wants to know in order to give it publicity."

THE meaning of it is clear.

IT is one of the cities in the United States that have any vim and enterprise about them have a real estate exchange where real estate is sold on stated days. What is for sale is advertised previous to the day of sale, giving to purchasers, investors or speculators an opportunity of investigating the merits of the property offered for sale, and on the day of sale the property is sold.

IN the case of Atlanta, the property offered for sale is not paid for within three months of the last day of issue, it will become invalid and not payable, and the holder to obtain a duplicate note for the same amount of money must receipt the postal note delivered to the postmaster at the paying or at the issuing office, and sign an application for a duplicate payable to him for the amount of the note, and the superintendant of the money order system, W. H. Davis. After having paid this postal note by whomsoever presented, the United States will not be liable for further collection.

THE following are the rates of commission charged for money orders:

On orders not exceeding \$10.....\$0.00

Over \$10 and not exceeding \$15.....10 cents

Over \$15.....\$0.15

Over \$40.....\$0.25

Over \$50.....\$0.30

Over \$60.....\$0.35

Over \$70.....\$0.40

Over \$80.....\$0.45

Over \$90.....\$0.50

<div data-bbox="212 511.....\$6.08</div>
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boats is operated, and entirely in the interest of the Central railroad, and the Wyly was a boat on the Central line. The public is interested in this investigation. The lives of the traveling public should be guarded with extraordinary diligence.

The Memphis and Charleston.

From the New York Times.

Changes were made in the offices and board of directors of the Memphis and Charleston railroad yesterday, which put the organization under the same control as the East Tennessee, Virginian and Georgia. William M. Farrington, of Memphis, Tenn., J. H. Kershaw, of Philadelphia; W. E. Evans, of New York; W. R. Elson, of Huntsville, Alabama, and John S. Wilkes, of Pulaski, Penn., retired from the board. Their places were taken by Judge O. A. Lorraine, of Atlanta, Ga.; General Samuel Thomas, president of the East Tennessee; Thomas Shether, president of the Old Central; John T. Martin, who is to go into the service of the state at next meeting, and Captain Calvin S. Brice. Those who remained were Jerry Baxter and G. M. Fogg of Nashville; D. Dudley Fraser, Samuel Tate Jr., Napoleon Hill, of Atlanta, and Captain W. H. Addison, White, of Huntsville, and Colonel Thomas R. Sharp, of New York. General Thomas took the place of Mr. Baxter, as president and Mr. Baxter of Colonel Hill, as vice-president. General Thomas stated in the meeting that Mr. Baxter would be expected to continue in the management of the affairs of the company, and paid a tribute to the service of Mr. Hill, who had been displayed in prosecuting the fight against the East Tennessee, which was at last terminated by the purchase of a majority of the stock.

The Sylvania and Rocky Ford Railroad.

From the Sylvania Telephone.

Now that the route has been surveyed for the above road and estimates made by the surveyor showing that it will at only about \$19,000 to grade put down the ties and lay the iron, it must be evident to every citizen of the country that the project is much easier to be accomplished. The cost will be so much less than at first supposed that it cannot fail to turn a profit. The railroad, if it is a paying institution, is indeed a bright one. It will certainly not pay less than 10 percent on the capital stock, and the indications at present point to a much larger return. The surveyor may have said, upon what do we base our calculation? Our answer is that there are now two large steam saw mills located on the line, and another is soon to be put in operation. The lumber, once started, will be shipped near this place, all of which will ship immense quantities of lumber over the road. The pine timber all through this part of the country is of the finest quality and will supply these mills for years to come. This is all that will be a source of great revenue, but large shipments of guano and other freights which will pass over the road will add to the income from the beginning, and will increase every year as the population increases and the new roads are opened up in proportion. It will be the great outlet for needed cotton and other produce seeking market from the country lying around this place and between here and the Savannah river, and the rest for all freight coming through here. If the Sylvania and Rocky Ford desire to advance their own interests, they cannot do so in a more material way than by subscribing for the stock of this road, and aiding thereby in its immediate success. The stock is now at \$500 per share and dollars of the stock yet to be taken and they should lose no time in securing it. It is intended that the road shall be commenced sometime in October and pushed to early completion. We desire to see the road in running order in the very shortest time possible, and to see many of our citizens interested in these roads and give them a share in the influence. Some of Savannah's live business men have seen the value of the proposed road and have demonstrated the faith they have in it by taking stock in the company. It needs the help and influence of more capital, and we trust that more of them will come to aid. With the united and earnest co-operation of the citizens of the Sylvania and Rocky Ford, no doubt the road will soon be put through and a handsome dividend will be awarded the stockholders.

COURT OF ORDINARY.

The Business Transacted by Judge Calhoun in His Court Yesterday.

Yesterday was the regular court day of the ordinary. Judge Calhoun disposed of the following business: The last will of Rocon L. Cameron was admitted to record as proven in common form. John T. Hall qualified as executor. Levi Cohen was appointed guardian of Fannie Menko. R. J. Henry was appointed guardian of Alice Whitfield. A. J. Moore was appointed administrator of the estate of John J. W. Pitts. F. and J. W. Watkins was granted letters of administration. John J. McKay was appointed guardian of Michael N. Moore, who will marry A. F. Frazee, and record to record as proven in common form and H. C. Holbrook appointed as executor. John T. Crossley was appointed guardian of Caree Shirely. Camille Menko was appointed administrator of the estate of Maria Murphy. Murphy was appointed administratrix on the will of Jerry Murphy. Sarah A. Wyly, wife of John T. Hall, was appointed administratrix of the estate of John D. Paine. Elizabeth Clayton,atrix of the estate of Maria Clayton, was left to sell land in San Jose, Calif. W. W. Adams, on behalf of the City of Raucheneben, was granted leave to sell land. The remainder of the business of his court was continued to other days during the month.

Suits Filed.

The following suits have been filed since the last: Michael McHale vs. Michael Murphy, to reform a deed. Mrs. Lizzie I. Howell vs. Zach E. Taylor, bill in equity. J. W. Howell vs. John Simmons, bill. Zadoc Bonner vs. Moses and John Wood, bill etc. Miss Phoebe Fender vs. L. A. Lorraine, bill. Morris G. B. Borden vs. J. W. Howell, to reform a deed. Maggie Fuller vs. Charlie Fuller, suit for divorce. Miranda R. Sage vs. National Life Insurance company, bill. W. A. Wilkins vs. Mrs. Annie L. Small, suit for divorce. W. A. Wilkins vs. Mrs. Annie L. Small, suit for divorce. F. and T. Lynch vs. Fat Lynch and county commissioners. This is a suit between partners in building the courthouse. Broomehead alleges that Lynch is insolvent and that the firm may be compelled to pay Lynch until the firm debts are paid. He says that he lost \$3,000 on the house.

Lock for Rob.

The following will please the numerous friends of Mr. Atton in this community:

Post office department, office of the general superintendent of railway mail service, Washington, D. C., August 29, 1883.—Hon. Emory Speer, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir:—I have the honor to inform you of the appointment of Mr. Atton, of Atlanta, Ga., as my new postmaster between Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga. His letter of appointment has been forwarded to Mr. T. M. Terrell, superintendent of the Atlanta, Ga., post office. He has been granted leave to sell land. The remainder of the business of his court was continued to other days during the month.

City Court.

A prominent lawyer in this city stated on yesterday that Judge Erskine had told him he would resign his position as United States Judge some time during the present month.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

In the city court Lela Barber pleaded guilty to larceny from the house, and was sentenced to \$5 and costs or six months. Cora Frazier was convicted of a similar charge and sentenced to \$6 or six months.

AMUSEMENTS.	
OPERA HOUSE.	
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY) GRAND SATURDAY	
September 7 and 8, 1883. MATINEE.	
"THE PARAGONS OF MINSTRELS."	
THE ARMSTRONG BROTHERS	
Monster Minstrel Combination	
OF	
41 MEMBERS	
in their new version of minstrelsy. Mammoth brass band and full orchestra, presenting the finest minstrel entertainment in the world.	
Prices as usual. Reserved seats at Phillips & Crews.	

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE (LIMITED) OF LONDON, ENGLAND, Ending June 30th, 1883.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.

CASH CAPITAL, 560,000.

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES.

U. S. 3 per cent reg'd bonds, market

U. S. 4 per cent reg'd bonds, 71,359

St. Louis Alton and Terre Haute second income bonds

10,500—\$563,000.00

Interest due and accrued on

stocks not included in market

value

Gross premium in course of collection not more than 3 months due

69,132 86

Aggregate amount of cash assets in United States

\$687,049.28

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid losses due and to be

come due

1,945,290

Losses in process of adjustment or in suspense

13,086 84

Losses due and accrued on

stocks not included in market

value

6,925,88—\$61,936.45

Reserves upon policies having

more than one year to run

72,771.90—\$45,639.77

Reserves upon policies having

one year or less to run

272,267.87

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one year or less to run

272,267.87

Reserves upon policies having

more than one year to run

72,771.90—\$45,639

**BANK
OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.**
CASH CAPITAL \$1,000,000
SURPLUS FUND \$1,000,000
STOCK HOLDERS (with unincumbered property worth over a million dollars) **Individually**
Ladies.
JOHN H. JAMES, Banker, BUYS AND SELLS Bonds and Stocks, and pays at interest of 4 per cent per annum on money.
Deposits received subject to check at sight. Pay five per cent interest on time deposits. Solicit the accounts of merchants and individuals, and offer as liberal treatment as is consistent with sound banking.
MADDOX, RUCKER & CO., Bankers,
36 W. Alabama st.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 3, 1883.

STATE AND CITY BONDS	150	Asked
GA.	106	Atlanta 78.....110
.....60	106	ATLANTA 78.....110
GA. 78.....113	115	Augusta 78.....108
GA. 78.....122	120	AUGUSTA 68.....100
8. C. Brown 102	104	Macou 68.....100
SAVANNAH 80	82	NEW 78.....100
Atlanta 80	83	COLUMBIA 80.....100
BALDWIN BONDS.		
GA. 78.....104	96	ATLANTA 78.....100
8. C. Brown 60	63	ATLANTA 78.....100
8. C. Brown 100	103	ATLANTA 68.....100
G. O. & A. 1st 100	104	E. T. V. & G. 100
ATLANTA 102	104	INC. 68.....100
ATLANTA 104	106	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 106	107	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 108	107	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 110	107	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 112	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 114	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 116	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 118	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 120	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 122	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 124	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 126	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 128	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 130	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 132	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 134	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 136	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 138	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 140	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 142	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 144	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
ATLANTA 146	108	ATLANTA 78.....100
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THROUGH THE CITY.

A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

One Day's Dishes in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—News of General Interest.

The oyster season has begun and watermelons are disappearing from the market.

Yesterday was much warmer than any day of August—despite the fact that fall is here.

Washington street has been macadamized to the city limits, and now makes one of the finest drives in the city.

Officer Joseph Green was much better yesterday and his physicians think he will be able to get out this week.

The recorder's court was well attended yesterday morning, and nearly \$70 in money was added to the city treasury.

Ed Baxter, a negro boy, was thrown from a mule yesterday, near the Air Line shops, and sustained a fracture of his left leg.

The man who was arrested in Cleveland, Tenn., supposed to be Baxter, the man who stole Mr. Jones's horse and buggy, was not Baxter.

The team hooked to Patterson's furniture wagon, ran away yesterday on Marietta street, and after a long race succeeded in demolishing the wagon.

Two small negroes engaged in a pitch battle yesterday evening near the carshed. Both black boys were the weapons used, and one of the boys, Tom Goody, by name, had his hand badly gashed up.

Two runaways yesterday on Marietta street. One a horse under the gavel, who was probably sold by the prices brought, and the other a team belonging to the street car company. No damage done.

The residence of Mrs. George Lanier on Gilmore street was entered by burglars Sunday night, and a purse containing twenty-one dollars was stolen from the bureau drawer while a black coat and vest were stolen from Mr. Lanier's bed room.

Chief Connolly yesterday received a letter from the chief of police of Albany in which it was stated that the negro killed by Officer Green was a well known thief in that city. The letter also asserted that the negro and his father had both served terms in the chain-gang.

Actionhouse keeper Foute has returned from Lebanon, Tenn., where he went several days ago to attend the trial of the slate blowers. He brought back with him the photographs of the three crooks. Their trial was postponed until December, when it will be called in Roane county, Tenn.

Officer Norman's wound received Saturday night is much more serious than was anticipated at first. The knife blade penetrated the knee joint and that joint is now stiff with a fair prospect of it remaining so. The officer is unable to turn over in bed, and his friends are compelled to lift him about.

Yesterday morning a thief entered W. M. Gordon's store on Pine street and while the proprietor was engaged waiting upon a customer stole a pair of shoes and a box of pocket knives from behind the counter. Mr. Gordon saw the thief as he left the store with his booty but was unable to overtake him.

Quite an excitement was created yesterday on Whitehall street by what seemed to be the most agonizing shrieks of some one in great distress. The sensation was spoiled by the excited crowd, so that it was only the result of a too vigorous jerk of an obstinate molar by one of our most prominent dentist.

Mr. John Aldredge, who has for several days past officiated as temporary clerk in the post office, has decided to give up that position and return to the place he had before, with Jerry Lynch. Mr. Aldredge proved himself a very efficient assistant in the post office and his resignation is regretted. He will be succeeded there by Mr. Harry Lofton.

Sunday afternoon Captain Bagby arrested a man named Harper, against whom there are twenty-eight true bills in Newton county. The indictments against Harper charge him with retailing liquor to the students at Oxford college. When arrested Harper had a certificate of deposit given by J. H. James, the banker, for \$2,000 and \$400 in money. Captain Bagby yesterday carried his prisoner to Covington, where he was released upon his bond.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

They Open with a Larger Attendance than was Ever Recorded Before.

The public schools of the city were opened yesterday with the largest attendance ever recorded on an opening day. The pressure for seats is greater than it has ever been before, and so many have failed to gain admission that private schools are freely discussed by those whose children have failed to get into the schools. It was suggested yesterday that Atlanta will have to go on until every neighborhood in the city has a school. The high schools have been so well attended that the building heretofore used is now too small for the number at the school which opened yesterday, it is given over entirely to the girls and the boys were quartered in the old city court room in the city hall building, which has been partitioned off into rooms for that purpose. It is not known yet what the grand total of attendance will be nor in what rooms of the different schools there will be vacant seats. A great many will make application to day and it is expected that information on that point will be secured this afternoon. There has been a marked increase in the number of the great pressure. Major Slaton, superintendent of the public schools, states that he is confident that the attendance is fully five hundred in excess of any first days' attendance yet recorded.

The boys' high school opened with 79 on the roll and the following teachers: Professor W. A. Bass, principal and teacher of grades Nos. 1 and 2; Professor W. M. Slaton No. 3.

The girls' high school opened with 225 pupils and the following teachers: Miss L. H. Ferguson, Miss S. McKinley, Miss C. D. Baldwin, Miss Annie Lou Love, Miss W. B. Coffey, Logansville; Mr. B. D. Ragdale, Henry county; Miss Anne J. Hurst, Decatur; Mr. G. G. Bond, Woodstock, Ga. Miss Fouche, of Rome, is already at the school and will hold over one year longer. The appointees are entitled to two years' tuition free at the normal school, and each of them receives \$200 a year from the Peabody fund.

AMENDING THE CHARTER.

The Bill Which Started with Much and Ended with Little—The Sixth Ward.

Yesterday afternoon the house passed the bill to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta. The bill originally contained propositions to change the charters very materially but in the shape it passed the house it makes very few changes, several amendments having been proposed by the committee.

About all that the bill does is to change the appointment of the officers to carry out compulsory vaccination from the city council to the board of health, to authorize the lease of a market hall to a company who may construct one for a term of ten years, and not fifteen years, as was originally proposed.

The much mooted question of abolishing the street commission is not mentioned in the bill, the clause authorizing the council to abolish it having been stricken out. It is provided, however, that the member of the commission who serves as secretary may receive \$500 per annum while the others receive \$300.

The clause allowing the council to tax gross sales of merchandise was stricken out. The clause allowing council to fix the salary of the city tax collector at \$1,200, the

amount he now receives, remains in the bill. So it turns out that the charter, after being seriously attacked, is to remain practically intact. The house also passed the bill of Mr. Rice of Fulton, to create a new ward in Atlanta to be known as the sixth ward, to be taken out of the present fourth and fifth wards. Its boundary line begins at the Georgia railroad on Butler street, runs out to North avenue, thence by Myrtle street to the city limits, around the limits to Williams street, thence to Cain, thence to James, thence to Forsyth and down Forsyth to the railroad crossing. This will give three wards on each side of the railroad and will increase the number of councilmen from ten to twelve. Two councilmen will be elected from the sixth ward at the regular city election in December.

GOVERNOR M'DANIEL'S APPOINTMENT

Dr. Wm. E. Westmoreland as Physician to the Governor—It Will be Accepted.

The appointment of Dr. Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland had been appointed physician to the penitentiary, created genuine surprise in the capital yes yesterday.

His name was not among the applicants, of whom there were perhaps forty. Most of these were backed by credentials or petitions Dr. Westmoreland's name had not been discussed or even mentioned. The first hint of his name in this connection was the announcement of the secretary on this subject.

This announcement caused me to wonder what Governor M'Daniel intends to select the men he believes the best qualified for the various offices his gift, and to appoint them regardless of any personal consideration—whether they are applicants or not. If he happens to find that name in the list of applicants, he will appoint an applicant. If he does not find it there, he will disregard the fact that there are any applicants and will go outside for his man. He does not intend that applications shall cloud his judgment, or embarras him.

The reporter couldn't get an audience with Governor M'Daniel himself.

A TALK WITH DR. WESTMORELAND.

There was even more surprise over the statement that Dr. Westmoreland had agreed to accept the place, than over the announcement that he had been tendered it. He is without dispute the first surgeon in the state or perhaps in the south ast, and his practice is very large. His office in Atlanta is crowded with patients from all over the state and the adjoining states, and he is called to special cases over the whole southern country. His income is larger than that of any physician in Georgia, with the possible exception of Dr. A. W. Calhoun. He does no family practice, but purely a surgical practice. He is also a professor in the Atlanta medical college. It was thought he would not agree, under these circumstances, to accept a position that paid only \$2,000. He said to a reporter who called on him in his office:

"No man could have been more astonished than I was at the appointment, or at my accepting it. I had never thought of such a thing, or discussed the possibility of it, even with myself. The governor sent for me yesterday, asking that I would come to the capitol for a few moments. I went over, never suspecting what his business was. He stated when I was seated that he had determined to offer me the position of physician to the penitentiary. I was astonished, and told him frankly that I could not think of accepting the position. He insisted that I should not decline it, and said I might as well accept it at the place.

I asked for an hour or so to consider the matter, and at the end of that time I called on him and told him I would accept."

"You do so at considerable sacrifice?"

"Only my friends know at what sacrifice. But I have felt great interest in the convict question. I was more or less instrumental in having the law passed providing for the appointment of the physician some one year ago. I had studied the question deeply, and I saw the necessity of having some one between the convicts and the ladies who should look after them. The law was passed the following four years show abundantly that this opinion was a correct one. When I was called on by the governor to take the position, I felt that I could not consistently refuse, and I, therefore, accepted. In accepting the office I am not deceived with the often-expressed opinion that it is a sinecure or anything like it. I understand thoroughly that there is a great deal of work to do, and much that may be disagreeable."

TWO FIRES.

A Considerable Amount of Property Swept Away by the Flames Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, an alarm of fire was thrown from box 32, and the firemen were called to the scene. The alarm was followed by another from box 33, and other boxes. The multiplicity of the alarms led to a confusion among the firemen, and had it not been for a dense volume of smoke which made its appearance in the extreme eastern portion of the city, leading the firemen in that direction, it would have been impossible for the brigade to have found the flames. The smoke was thick and black, and was seen from almost every part of the city, and a large crowd hurried toward the fire. The fire was found on Davis street, near the W. H. Lynch mill, and was feeding upon the planing mill of Lynch & Irby. The mill was a large one and was stocked with several car loads of dressed and undressed lumber, and was equipped with several thousand dollars' worth of valuable machinery. The fire originated in the roof of the mill, and before it was detected had gained such headway that it was found impossible to extinguish it. The fire department, when it arrived, was powerless on account of the want of water. The material was very combustible and the flames were too long in completing the work. The mill was a large one in hole. There were high hills upon three sides, and these were covered with men, women and children, all anxious to see the fire. Soon after the building fell in quite an excitement was created as the spectators to see places of greater safety, but the engineer took the gauge when he left the engine was lost. The firemen in the building was worth about \$6,000, while the lumber was worth nearly as much more. Mr. Lynch is in Alabama, and it is not known whether there was any insurance or not, but Mr. Irby, his partner, is inclined to the belief that there is none, as the insurance companies wanted too big rate. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a blaze was detected in the roof of Mr. Horace Owings' residence on Thompson street, near Castleberry street. The origin of the fire is not known, but in a few weeks the flames spread to the adjoining house occupied by Mr. Johnson and both buildings were entirely destroyed. Mr. Owings' furniture was all destroyed, but Mr. Johnson succeeded in getting his out. The buildings were owned by Mrs. Dorsey and were insured. The two buildings were worth about \$1,000.

BRADSTREET'S BUDGET.

The Week's Record of Failures in Territory Adjacent to Atlanta.

There were 126 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, 53 less than the preceding week, 16 more than the corresponding week of 1882, and 22 more than the same week of 1881. The number reported is the number of applications for new loans October 14, 1882, and there were 22 failures of importance. Compared with the previous week the middle states had 29, a decrease of 7. New Eng' and states 27, a decrease of 2; western states 23, a decrease of 3; western states 32, a decrease of 26; Pacific states and territories 15, a decrease of 14; Canada and the provinces 22, a decrease of 1. In the principal trades they were as follows: Groves 22; general traders 16; manufacturers 13; liquors 12; drugs 6; bakers and confectioners 5; shoes 5; stationery 3; food and provisions 3; hotels and restaurants 3; clothing 2; hardware 2; tobacco and cigars 2; hats 2; grain, flour, etc. 2; coal 2; furniture 2; butchers 2; lumber 2.

The failures in the states whose trade is tributary to Atlanta were as follows:

ALABAMA.

Florence—L. B. Litten, clothing, offers 25 cents.

Troy—J. S. Branscomb & Co., general store, offer to compromise at 50 cents.

FLORIDA.

Bristol—Jeter & McDuffie, turpentine, has failed.

Lake City—The assignment of Thompson & Lake, saw mill, etc., was made because paper in bank given by other parties was not promptly met. It is thought that by careful management the creditors will realize in full.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

Marietta street was opened with 435 pupils and the following teachers: Professor A. J. M. Bizzell, No. 1; Mrs. R. J. McNeely, No. 2; Mrs. B. B. Lieberman, class No. 3; Miss J. Carter Pendleton, class No. 4; Miss L. G. Johnson, class A, No. 4; Miss Annie Prescott, class B, No. 5; Miss L. E. Johnson, class A, No. 5; Miss Eva Wood, class B, No. 5; Miss A. J. Eichberg, class A, No. 6; Miss N. Mitchell, class B, No. 6; Miss L. G. Clark, class A, No. 7; Mrs. S. R. S. Walsh, class B, No. 7; Miss Clara Renau, class A, No. 8; and Mrs. P. L. Chapman, class B, No. 8.

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Fair street school was opened with 330 pupils and the following teachers: Professor E. G. Moore, No. 1; Miss F. Hillier, No. 2; Mrs. A. H. Smith, No. 3; Mrs. C. C. Knight, No. 4; Miss Mary Dunwoody, No. 5; Miss Mary

STILSON, JEWELER

RELIABLE GOODS, FAIR DEALING AND BOTTOM PRICES,

53 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Johnson, No. 6; Miss Hannah Sheehan, No. 7, and Miss Annie Dunlap, No. 8.

The Calhoun street school building now in course of erection, will be ready for occupancy by the 15th. It is for white children, and will be the handsomest school building in Atlanta to be erected.

The colored school building will be opened in the fall of the year.

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